ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN

TO THE

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(DASARA SESSION)

2ND OCTOBER 1922

PART II

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Seasonal Conditions.—The rainfall during the year was generally more than that of the previous year in all the districts except Hassan and it exceeded the normal average in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug. The *mungar* rains of 1921-22 were timely, sufficient and evenly distributed. The *hingar* rains were also timely and satisfactory and almost all the tanks received a fair supply thereby contributing to some extent to the increase of wet cultivation. There was a noticeable increase in the extent of cultivation under paddy in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. In the districts of Mysore and Kadur there was an increase in the area under paddy and a slight reduction of the area under ragi. In the Hassan District there was a slight increase under ragi and a small decrease under paddy. The average yield of ragi and paddy ranged between 8 and 12 annas and was better than that of the previous year. Fodder and water were available in most parts. The Veterinary Department inoculated 107,857 cases thereby preventing the spread of cattle disease. The prices of food grains remained steady and there was a sufficient supply.

Land Revenue.—Inclusive of the previous arrears which amounted to Rs. 14,55,707 the demand for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 1,28,79,400 under Land Revenue and Land Revenue Miscellaneous. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,85,286 as against

Rs. 1,11,13,137 in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,94,114. The percentage of collection to the demand was 93.

The retrenchments ordered during the year in the Revenue Department were (1) the abolition of one of the the posts of Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, (2) the abolition of the Hassan Sub-Division and (3) the abolition of the post of the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur. Other retrenchments have been subsequently ordered and brought into force during the first quarter of the current year.

Disposal of Lands for Cultivation.—At the beginning of the year 1921-22 there was an extent of about 765,000 acres of assessed land available for cultivation. In addition to this area, an extent of Amrut Mahal Kavals comprising 120,195 acres and date reserves to the extent of 400,000 acres were thrown open for cultivation by special orders of Government. An extent of 55,121 acres was disposed of for cultivation on darkhasts. Out of the surrendered Amrut Mahal Kavals, 2,926 acres, and 243 acres out of date reserves, were also given out for cultivation. The total number of darkhasts pending at the end of the year was 7,748. The total area under occupation was 7,553,500 acres. Food crops were cultivated on 4,341,190 acres and industrial crops, such as cotton, mulberry and rubber, on 87,752 acres.

Recently Government have issued orders appointing a Special Officer to collaborate with the Deputy Commissioners with a view to ensure the speedy disposal of pending darkhasts and the assignment for cultivation of all the available land now thrown open for the purpose.

Minor Tanks.—A sum of Rs. 80,000 was distributed amongst the districts for minor tank works during the year. There were 726 incomplete works at the beginning of the year; 42 works were taken up for restoration, making a total of 768 works in progress. Out of these, 145 incomplete works and 1 out of the 42 newly taken up, were completed, making a total of 146 as against 87 in the previous year. The amount spent on minor tank works by the Revenue Department during the year exceeded the allotment by Rs. 7,409. The cost of establishment came to Rs. 99,955 and the contribution recovered from raiyats in respect of 76 works came to Rs. 10,333. The Minor Tank Restoration Scheme has been reviewed in great detail recently in a Government Order dated 8th September 1922. A revised scheme has been introduced with effect from the current month under which all tank works are to be

entrusted to the Department of Public Works. It is hoped that better progress will now be shown in this important branch of work.

Conferences.—District and Taluk Conferences were held in all the districts and taluks as usual, at which matters relating to Agriculture, Co-operation, Education, etc., were dealt with and lectures were given by departmental officers and non-official gentlemen. The question of further enhancing the usefulness of these conferences is under the consideration of Government.

Inam Commission Report.—In accordance with the request made at the Legislative Council in April 1921, the Inam Commission Report was published in the Gazette in May 1921, for an expression of public opinion before the end of July. The time was then extended up to the end of September 1921 and again up to the end of July 1922, at the request of the Mysore Inamdars' Association. The Deputy Commissioners were also consulted. The opinions of the Inamdars' Association and the Deputy Commissioners were received in August last. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

Land Survey. *Re-survey and re-classification.*—With a view to expedite the re-settlement work, the regular re-survey operations were considerably modified under orders of Government and the field work was confined mainly to re-classification of water supply ; such measurement work as was absolutely necessary for satisfactory settlement was also carried out. All the field officers and measurers in the department were given special training in classification during the previous monsoon season; and all the six establishments were converted into classing establishments. The re-classification operations extended over 110,265 fields in 2,473 villages with a classified area of 239,539 acres or 374 sq. miles. Re-survey in portions of the taluks of Hunsur, Mysore and Channarayapatna which remained unfinished at the close of the year 1920-21 was also completed in the early part of the year, the operations extending over 50 villages comprising 6,690 fields extending over 39,592 acres.

Monsoon Tapasni and Akar Work.—*Akar* work was finished in respect of 1,398 villages in the taluks of Bagepalli, Holenarasipur, Arkalgud, Seringapatam (Nala), Sidlaghatta and Manjarabad and registers and *Bagayet Takhtas* were prepared for 149,870 numbers.

Revision Settlement.—Revision settlement was introduced into the taluks of Hassan, Mudigere, Chikmagalur and the late Kadaba Taluk yielding an estimated

increase of revenue of Rs. 1,72,825. One special feature in the re-settlement of these taluks is that the irrigation cess which was hitherto a separate levy of one anna in the rupee of the assessment on all irrigated lands has been merged in the Survey assessment.

Up to the year 1917-18 the re-settlement of 25 taluks had become overdue and during the succeeding years, up to end of 1921-22, 15 more taluks had to be settled. Out of the total of 40 taluks, 16 taluks have been re-settled during the period. To expedite the settlement of the remaining 24 taluks, a revised programme has recently been sanctioned and it is hoped that by the end of 1925-26 all the re-settlement work in arrears will be completed.

Excise.—The revenue from Excise decreased from Rs. 81,26,000 in 1920-21 to Rs. 80,62,000 during the last year. There was a reduction of nearly 44,000 gallons in the consumption of country spirits, the quantity consumed during the year being 322,400 gallons. The number of trees tapped for toddy was 436,000 against 457,000 in 1920-21, while the consumption of ganja declined by 66 seers. The number of Excise shops was reduced by 17.

Inamdars' Claims.—The claims in respect of 10 inam villages were disposed of during the year, of which the claim of inamdars of 6 villages was recognised by Government. A sum of Rs. 65,417 was refunded to the privileged inamdars on account of the Excise revenue due to them as against Rs. 1,16,066 in the last year.

The post of District Excise Officer was abolished in the four districts in which effect has been given to the scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions.

Forests.—Nine blocks with an area of 25·19 sq. miles were added to the State Forests and ten blocks with an area of 75 sq. miles were reserved. The total area of State Forests on 30th June 1922 was 3,361 sq. miles. The total quantity of timber extracted during the year was 630,702 c.ft. Over 47,500 tons of fuel were collected for supply to the Iron Works during the year; 1,470 tons were transported to Bhadravati and over 30,000 tons stocked at railway sidings.

The total realisations during the year amounted to Rs. 27,23,385, as against Rs. 32,31,623 in the previous year. A sum of over Rs. 13 lakhs has had to be written off the demand registers, chiefly as a result of rebates granted to the tanning bark contractors. The total quantity of sandalwood sold to the Sandal Oil Factory was 757½ tons valued at Rs. 10,14,340.

The total extent of forests surveyed was 189 sq. miles. Working plans for 28 blocks are in various stages

of preparation and in the case of 5 forests they were approved by Government. 922 sq. miles of sandal area were surveyed.

Every attempt is being made to increase the forest revenue by adopting improved methods of conservancy and better exploitation of resources.

An elephant Khedda was organised in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January 1922. 27 elephants were captured in all, of which 5 died and the remaining 22 were sold for a total sum of Rs. 40,850. The expenditure on the Khedda amounted to Rs. 39,604.

Income-tax.—The total number of assessees to income-tax during the year was 4,209 and the demand came to Rs. 15,04,390. The actual collection including the arrears of the previous year, came to Rs. 11,84,559; and including the tax on salaries and interest on securities deducted at source, the total revenue came to Rs. 14,12,000 as against a budget estimate of Rs. 7,45,000. An auditor to examine the accounts maintained in Marwari and Gujarati languages was appointed during the year. Proposals are now before the Legislative Council for the amendment of the Mysore Income-tax Regulation so as to adopt the changes in procedure recently introduced in the British India Act, and to provide for the levy of super-tax, but at rates lower than those in force in British India.

Stamps.—The Stamp revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 16,73,765 as against Rs. 16,16,030 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 57,735. The expenditure for the year came to Rs. 88,449 as against Rs. 1,19,094 in the previous year. Necessary measures are being taken for the strict enforcement of the rules to safeguard Stamp revenue and with the enhancement of rates in respect of which the necessary amendment Bills have recently been introduced in the Legislative Council, it is hoped that the improvement anticipated by me under this head in my Financial Forecast will be fully realized.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered during the year was 143,028 against 139,751 of the previous year and the revenue of the department rose from Rs. 3,13,945 to Rs. 3,19,304. The expenditure of the department came to Rs. 1,46,698 as against Rs. 1,60,744 during the previous year. The table of Registration Fees has been raised on the Madras model so as to secure an appreciable increase in the revenue. In compliance with the repeated representations in this Assembly, the Registration Regulation was amended by Regulation VII

of 1921 with a view to recovering Registration Fees either in cash or in the shape of stamps as Government may direct from time to time.

FINANCIAL.

Loans.—The total subscription to the two issues of the 1921 loan was as under :—

	Rs.
7 per cent loan ...	1,95,43,500
6½ „ „ „ ...	30,41,750
Total ...	2,25,85,250

The total number of applications received for both the loans aggregated 6,918 of which 706 were for conversion of the bonds of the 5½ per cent and the 6½ per cent loans.

The Mysore Bank made special arrangements to secure a satisfactory response to the loans in and outside the State and the total amount of subscriptions obtained through the Bank was 66 lakhs.

State Provident Fund.—94 subscribers were admitted to the Fund during the year, the total number of subscribers at the end of the year being 3,164; the aggregate balance at their credit was Rs. 4,07,400, representing an excess of Rs. 5,000 under the balance at the close of the last year, in spite of heavy withdrawals and the transfer of Rs. 43,850 for investment in the 6½ and 7 per cent State Loans floated during the year.

PROTECTION.

Courts.—Under the Judicial Reform Scheme, Special Magistrates' Courts continued in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur. There was, however, congestion of work in most of the courts, and as a measure of relief, Bench Courts in taluk head-quarters were invested with power to try cases when the value of the property does not exceed Rs. 50 and those at district head-quarters were invested with the full powers of a Third Class Magistrate. The system of trial by jury in Sessions cases was ordered to be continued until further orders, in the districts of Bangalore and Mysore, and it has recently been extended to the districts of Tumkur and Kadur. The number of Small Cause and Original suits instituted during the year in the Civil Courts of the State was 20,620 and 15,481 respectively as against 17,265 and 20,983 in the previous year. The number of heinous and ordinary offences tried during the

year was 19,962 involving 43,854 persons as against 19,836 involving 44,356 persons in the preceding year. Out of these 26,561 were either acquitted or discharged and 7,826 were convicted.

There is a general demand for the extension of the separation scheme in the other districts but owing to financial exigencies this has not been possible. The matter, however, is engaging the attention of Government.

Police.—The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 892 officers and 5,309 men as against 912 officers and 5,326 men in the previous year, the cost of the Police Administration being Rs. 16,29,158 against Rs. 17,05,966 in the previous year. The decrease was due to retrenchments ordered in the force and the reduction of the High Price Allowances by the grant of consolidated allowances to the non-gazetted staff.

The number of cognizable offences reported was 6,645 as against 7,625 in the preceding year. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 61 against 75, the percentage of recoveries of lost property representing 38·23 as against 43·56 in the previous year. Further retrenchments in this department have been ordered as a result of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee ; but I am convinced, after my recent tour, that the District Police arrangements, at least in some centres of population are not quite adequate to meet the requirements.

Prisons.—There were 1,418 prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups of the State at the commencement of the calendar year 1921. 8,552 prisoners were admitted in the State prisons during the year and 8,560 were discharged, leaving 1,410 in confinement at the end of the year. The expenditure on the Prisons Department amounts to Rs. 1,80,954 as against Rs. 1,81,604 in the previous year. 149 prisoners were released from the jails and lock-ups in the State and remissions were granted to 748 prisoners on the auspicious occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January last.

Medical.—The number of medical institutions increased from 189 to 198 during the year. The total number of patients treated was 2,417,599 as against 1,834,140 in the preceding year. A Sanatorium for the treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis was opened on the 18th November 1921 by His Highness the Maharaja, the building for the Sanatorium being a gift from Rajkumar Desaraj Urs in memory of his late lamented mother, Princess Krishnajammanni Avaroo.

Two officers of the department who had been deputed to England to specialize in Psychological Medicine

and Dental Surgery have returned after completing their training. One of them has been posted to the charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore, and the other to the Victoria Hospital as Dental Surgeon.

Sanitation and Public Health.—The number of recorded births and deaths during the year was 99,275 and 78,995 respectively giving a ratio of 16·82 and 13·46 per mille of the population as against 95,935 and 87,133 respectively of the previous year giving a corresponding ratio of 16·81 and 15·21 per mille of population. Public health during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The total number of vaccinations performed by the Vaccination Staff was 123,571 as against 121,137 in the preceding year of which 105,863 or 85·66 per cent were successful. During the year, orders were passed by Government on the proposals of the Special Finance Committee in regard to retrenchments in the Sanitary Department resulting in a saving of Rs. 49,256 per annum. The appointment of a whole-time Sanitary Commissioner was abolished from the 10th July 1922 from which date the Senior Surgeon became *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner. The Department of Public Health as a separate administrative department has ceased to exist.

Military.—The actual combatant strength of the several units as it stood on the 30th June 1922 was 871 Cavalry and 1,676 Infantry. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,07,535. Strong detachments of the Mysore Horse were detailed for frontier patrol duty in Gundlupet and Heggaddevankote Taluks in connection with the Moplah rising in Malabar. The re-organization of the State Troops, partly with a view to retrenchment and partly with a view to bring the organization of the State Forces into line with that of the Indian Army, is now under the active consideration of Government.

Amrut Mahal.—There were 9,008 head of Amrut Mahal cattle on 30th June 1922. During the year 33,984 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands were relinquished by the department as against 77,430 acres in the preceding year. The income of the department was Rs. 55,371 and the expenditure Rs. 41,546.

Kunigal Stud Farm.—The strength of the stock on the 30th June 1921 was 226 and on the 30th June 1922 only 156, the reduction having been effected as a measure of retrenchment. The total number of mares and foals sold during the year was 54 and 34 respectively, the realizations amounting to Rs. 54,000. A saving of about Rs. 15,000 has been effected by growing fodder on the farm itself.

EDUCATION.

Mysore University.—The total number of students under instruction in all the colleges in the University was 1,050 against 1,045 of the previous year. The results of all the examinations, except the Entrance, were good, the best being the M.A. and the B.E. in which 20 and 37 out of 23 and 39 examined, passed. Four courses of Extension Lectures were delivered during the year. Six fresh endowments aggregating Rs. 20,009 were accepted bringing the total number of endowments at the end of the year to 30, of a total value of Rs. 1,77,870. The B.A. and B.Sc. Degrees of our University were recognised by the Panjab University as equivalent to the corresponding degrees of that University and our University was affiliated to the University of Cambridge. The total expenditure of the University in 1921-22 was Rs. 8,18,949 as against Rs. 9,15,111 in 1920-21.

The Indian Institute of Science.—The Mysore Government contribute a sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum towards the Indian Institute of Science and have made a free grant of 371 acres of land of an estimated value of Rs. 5 lakhs, and a building grant of Rs. 5 lakhs. The question of the constitution of the Institute and other allied matters were taken up by the Government in 1920; and as a result of the representations that were made jointly by the Mysore State as one of the original donors and by Sir Dorabji Tata, the representative of the original founder, a Special Committee of Enquiry was appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy who is the Patron of the Institute to frame a report and submit recommendations for its future development and reform. The Special Committee sent up their recommendations in January 1922 and important changes are contemplated both in the constitution as well as in the methods of management of the Institute in future. According to the Committee's recommendations, the Mysore Government will have two representatives in the Executive Council of the Institute as requested by us, and it is hoped that the Mysore interests will in future be advanced in a more satisfactory manner by this change. There were in the last year two Mysore students carrying on research work at the Institute with scholarships granted from State funds in two branches of research work, *viz.*, essential oils and biochemistry.

Secondary and Primary Education.—The total number of public and private schools in the State during the year was 8,445 as against 10,480 in the previous year, and the total number of scholars 300,717 as against 324,555.

There was one institution for every 3·48 sq. mile of country and for every 694 of the total population. The percentage of boys at school to the total population of school-going age was 55·15 and that of girls 12·47. The decrease of 2,035 in the number of schools and 23,838 in the number of scholars is due entirely to the closing of those village aided schools and adult night schools which had practically ceased to work and only existed in name. The number of primary schools in the year 1913-14 was 3,839 and the number of scholars 108,143. In four years' time this number increased to 9,596 and 257,601 respectively. Since 1917-18, however, there has been a steady decline and at present the number of primary schools is 6,781 and the total number of scholars 197,607. About 90 per cent of these pupils did not go even up to the higher primary grade. The apparently unsatisfactory feature disclosed by these figures so far as primary education is concerned need not, however, cause any alarm. As explained in the Education Memorandum itself, a very large number of these schools had no real existence. Neither was there continuity in the teaching nor were they characterized by the essential requisites of a primary school, most of them consisting of only the Infant Class and an additional class in rare cases; and the pupils of these institutions when they left, were not in any sense literate. Government therefore had to take the step of closing such of the schools as only existed in name and withholding the grants from them. The statistics under primary education, therefore, although disappointing from the point of view of results as judged from numbers alone, need not disconcert us. The schools that now exist are for the most part fairly efficient, have shown a steady development, and are located in places where there is a real demand for education amongst the people. Government are attempting to convert many of the schools, which are on the aided system into Government schools; but this involves a very large expenditure and can only be gradually attempted. In the current year, with the aid of the Education Cess, it is proposed to convert about 102 schools into Government schools and also to open 13 new schools. These figures will show that the process of making up the difference between the figures of 1917-18 and of the last year will be naturally slow. If additional resources are found it may perhaps be accelerated, but the chief aim of Government now is not an increase in numbers which ultimately leads nowhere, but to establish schools and equip them with staff, etc., in such a manner that scholars may

really become literate and possess some knowledge of the three R's and have inducements to go up to higher grades.

Secondary education, however, has a different tale to tell. In 1917-18 the number of secondary schools was 493 and of scholars, 68,393 while in the last year, the number increased to 522 and 81,306 respectively. The number of pupils in English middle schools has risen correspondingly from 39,208 to 51,771.

A careful examination of the figures relating to the total number of scholars under instruction during the past few years under each grade of education discloses that whereas statistical returns show a very large increase in the course of a few years in the number of schools and of scholars in the lower primary grades, over 90 per cent of the scholars dropped off before they even reached the middle school stage. The fact that the total number of schools and the total number of scholars from the middle school stage has shown a steady increase leads to the conclusion, that the high percentage of scholars who discontinued education without deriving any benefit therefrom, owing chiefly to the inadequate and inefficient character of the schools themselves is now gradually being diminished.

Public Examinations.—The number of centres for the Lower Secondary Examination was raised from 23 to 38. For the Entrance Examination 823 candidates were registered of whom 791 sat. Out of these, 232 or only 29·2 were declared successful. For the S. S. L. C. Examination, 1,757 candidates were registered of whom 745 were declared eligible for admission to College courses. Of the 32 girls that appeared for this examination, 13 were successful. 3,974 candidates were registered for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 4,866 for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, the percentage of passes being 47 in both examinations. The number of candidates for the S. S. L. C. has increased from 1,364 in 1917-18 to 1,751 in 1921-22.

Scholarships.—A great deal was done during the year to systematise and improve the administration of scholarships. As regards foreign scholarships the kind offices and co-operation of the High Commissioner for India in London were secured to help the Mysore State scholars deputed to England for training. The administration of professional and technical scholarships, including foreign scholarships was transferred from the Inspector-General of Education to the Heads of the departments concerned. Under the scheme of systematisation of scholarships tenable in the State as well as of those tenable in British India, an

aggregating saving of about Rs. 80,000 per annum was effected. The number of backward class scholarships in higher grades of education was increased and so were the scholarships for Panchamas reading in the A.-V. Schools. The scheme of scholarships for women was also revised and a large number of scholarships was made available for girls outside the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and the institution of vocational scholarships was provided for. The scheme of military scholarships was likewise revised during the year.

Grant-in-aid System.—New grant-in-aid rules were issued during the year, providing for a more liberal system of grant-in-aid under which grants will be given on certain definite principles with a view to encourage as much as possible the opening of aided institutions and salary grants equal to half the pay of trained teachers will also be given. A more liberal system of grants-in-aid for hostels was also introduced.

Co-operation.

There were 1,522 Co-operative Societies at the close of the year as against 1,500 in the previous year. The membership of these societies increased from 92,564 to 95,000. The working capital rose from Rs. 78,19,503 to Rs. 85,00,000 and the reserve fund from Rs. 6,93,407 to Rs. 8,00,000. Government have passed orders during the year directing quicker disposal of co-operative suits by the Registrar and his Assistants and the prompter execution of decrees by the Revenue authorities. Although the statistical returns show an advance in the growth of co-operation in the State, Government have reason to believe that the condition of many of the societies is not satisfactory. They are, however, awaiting the report of the Committee presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., before passing orders to effect the necessary improvement.

Agricultural Department.

The work of the Agricultural Department included spraying work for *Koleroga* and for other diseases of the arecanut, the destruction of the *Kamblihula* pest in the districts of Chitaldrug and Shimoga, and controlling the sugarcane borers, operations in regard to which produced satisfactory results. The cultivation of an improved strain of ragi produced by the department and named H 22 has

largely extended. Improved varieties of paddy and sugarcane have also been distributed amongst the raiyats. The department also took active steps for the distribution of manure such as oil-cake, ammonium sulphate and bone manure, to sugarcane growers to the extent of 100 tons of the former, and 6 tons and 35 tons of the latter two classes respectively. The department carried on investigations under nitrogenous manure for sugarcane, the analysis of fodder grasses, manurial requirements for mulberry, the making of ensilage, and the spike disease in sandal. Investigation was also made of the utilisation of indigenous fish poisons as insecticides. Valuable work was done in the Engineering section of the department to produce a plough suited to local conditions. Fourteen students studied in the Second Year class of the Hebbal Agricultural School and four were admitted to the first year class. There were 12 students in the Chikkanahalli Agricultural School and 2 passed the final examination from the school. Certain measures were adopted for the improvement of draught cattle, bulls being purchased and supplied to private parties for the purpose. As regards sheep breeding, 40 ewes and 2 half-bred rams were supplied to 3 applicants as foundation stock for breeding purposes. Clipping and dipping demonstrations were held in 32 villages in Bangalore and Kolar, and a scheme for the establishment of breeding herds of draught cattle to be selected from Amrut Mahal herds is now under consideration.

Veterinary Department.—Owing to wide-spread epidemics of cattle diseases in the districts of Mysore and Hassan, the department vigorously carried on a campaign of inoculation, the total number of inoculations conducted being 107,857 as against 35,776 during the previous year. The Veterinary Dispensaries at Sagar and Saklespur were converted into Hospitals. The total number of cattle treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the State was 41,465 as compared with 34,526 during the previous year. 12,240 cases were treated by Veterinary Inspectors during their tours, and 16,778 castrations were performed.

Sericulture.—An up-to-date filature of 12 basins was established in the Mysore City and it began work about the middle of April. Sericultural instruction was imparted during the year in the Central Institute under the Japanese Silk Expert, in the Reeling School under the Japanese Lady Expert and in the taluk schools attached to the Farms at Channapatna, Kolar and Kunigal. A total of 326,193 disease-free layings was supplied from Government Grainages, against 250,000 during the previous year. The total

expenditure on the Sericultural Department amounted to Rs. 1,40,000 as against Rs. 1,22,161 of the previous year. The total receipts came to about Rs. 30,000.

Industries and Commerce Department.

The total amount of takavi loans sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 44,700. Nine installations of machinery were undertaken by the department out of which 5 were completed. The District Industrial Workshop at Shimoga, the Art Workshop and the Arts and Crafts Depôt at Bangalore, continued to work during the year. The sales effected by the Arts and Crafts Depôt amounted to Rs. 44,059 as against Rs. 50,930 in the previous year and the value of work turned out in the Art Workshop amounted to Rs. 81,750 as against Rs. 73,507 of the previous year. The Soap Factory turned out Rs. 1,80,626 worth of soap and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,72,000. The profit earned by the Factory was Rs. 30,514. The value of the finished goods turned out by the Weaving Factory was Rs. 82,605 and the sale proceeds realized during the year amounted to Rs. 90,124, the gross profits coming up to Rs. 4,320. At the All-India Weaving Competition held in Patna the department secured a prize of Rs. 1,100 for the best class of weaving appliances. The total expenditure on the Industries and Commerce Department came to Rs. 1,93,000 as against Rs. 2,16,000 in the previous year.

The Sandal Oil Factories.—The total sales effected during the year were 115,028 lbs. The total amount realised during the year by sales was Rs. 23·13 lakhs as against Rs. 18,34,853 in the year previous. The Factory was debited with a sum of Rs. 10,14,341 for the purchase of wood from the Forest Department. The question of making improved arrangements for the disposal of Sandal Oil is now engaging the active consideration of Government.

Joint Stock Companies.—Nine companies—7 public and 2 private—limited by shares were registered during the year. There were 117 companies in the State of which 101 were companies limited by shares and 16 by guarantee. The total paid up capital of the companies limited by the shares rose from Rs. 1,03,528 in the previous year to Rs. 1,26,55,305 during the year. Five foreign companies incorporated outside the State were registered under section 277 (1) of the Companies Regulation. Nine societies were registered during the year under the Societies Registration Regulation, 1904. Seven persons were granted

Auditor's certificates and the certificates of 8 persons were renewed for a period of two years. There were 24 persons holding certificates at the end of the year.

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Public Works.—The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 46,94,958. The re-organisation of the Public Works Department engaged the active consideration of Government during the year. Vacancies in the rank of Superintending Engineers due to retirement, etc., were not filled up pending such re-organisation, and the administration of the department was therefore, to some extent, handicapped and the defects brought to notice in the previous year's Administration Report to a large extent continued. There was a very large number of incomplete works which made slow progress during the year both under irrigation and civil buildings, which was partly due to the want of concentration in respect of large and important works and also to the fact that allotments had been considerably curtailed. The defects in the administrative arrangements as well as methods of execution were carefully examined by Government in the course of the year and suitable proposals for re-organisation were framed in respect of which Government have now passed final orders. It cannot be said that the general condition of the communications as well as major tanks in charge of the department were on the whole satisfactory.

Geology and Mining.—Rules for the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases in the State were amended during the year so as to provide for an enhancement of fees payable for certificates of approval, etc. The total number of mining leases and licenses current during the year was 115 comprising 34 mining leases, 34 prospecting licenses, 1 collecting license and 10 exploring licenses, against a total of 103 in the previous year. These, for the most part, concerned the development of manganese, chrome, magnesite, asbestos, mica and kaolin. There were 5 gold mines at work as in the previous year and the total output of bar gold was 420,868 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 2,83,36,500 as compared with 4,42,110 ounces of the value of Rs. 2,96,49,891 in the previous year. The total Royalty payable came to Rs. 15,33,862 as against Rs. 16,09,903 in the previous year.

Capital Works.

Krishnarajasagara Project.—The expenditure on the Project during the year which was incurred entirely from the Capital Grants in the Budget amounted to Rs. 10,04,000 bringing the total outlay up to the end of the year to Rs. 2,06,00,000. The level of the Dam was raised to 107 feet above the level of the bed in the flanks and the length extended by 400 feet. The area irrigated by the new channels and extensions aggregated 15,000 acres against 13,000 in the previous year.

Bhadra Anicut Project.—This project made good progress during the year. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 2,82,000.

Electrical Department.—The gross earnings of the department during the year aggregated 39·5 lakhs against 29 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is due to favourable rates of exchange, increase in the power sold and also enhancement of rates sanctioned last year. The expenditure of the department amounted to 7·4 lakhs and a sum of 4·8 lakhs out of the revenue was credited towards depreciation. The net earnings therefore amounted to 27·3 lakhs. The first stage of the sixth installation made satisfactory progress and this enabled the department to earn a substantial additional revenue during the past few months. The net addition to power installations during the year was 4 and to lighting installations 742.

Mysore Railways.—Several changes were made in the passenger fares and goods rates, the most important of them being the introduction of surcharge tax in local booking from 1st January to 31st March, 1922, (2) enhancement of goods rates and introduction of the revised classification of goods from 1st April 1922 and (3) enhancement of passenger fares from 25th May 1922. In connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Royal Saloon was built in the Mysore Railway Workshops at Bangalore in a short period of four months, and the whole of the Royal Train for the journey from Bangalore to Mysore and Mysore to Guntakal was fitted up and provided by the Mysore Railway. The "G" class engines ordered during the previous year were received in April and it is hoped that when they are in service there will be considerable improvements in the railway earnings. The financial result of the working of the Railways during the year was as under:—

A. State lines worked by the M.S.M. Railway:—

	Rs.
Gross Receipts	39,08,000
Working Expenses	27,90,000
Net Receipts	11,18,000

After deducting the guaranteed interest and the share of profits payable to the Company from earnings the net profits amounted to Rs. 2,40,000 representing 1·28 per cent of the capital.

B. Lines worked by the State:—

	Rs.
Gross Receipts	29,96,000
Working Expenses	27,50,000
Net Receipts	2,46,000

This represents a percentage of ·95 on the total outlay of Rs. 2,53,33,759 on the capital. The total mileage of railways now worked by the State is 402 and that of the State Railways worked by the Company is 271·48. The total capital outlay to the end of June 1922 is nearly Rs. 473·5 lakhs. This figure includes Rs. 18·7 lakhs, the capital contributed by the District Boards and the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

Local Self-Government.

Municipalities.—The number of municipalities in the State continued to be the same as in the previous year, namely, 102. Of the 6 district head-quarter towns excluding the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the Municipal Councils of Kolar and Tumkur continued to have non-official Presidents while the privilege of having non-official Presidents was newly conferred during the year on the Chikmagalur Municipal Council. The income and expenditure of all the Municipal Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 25,03,279 and Rs. 24,30,087, as against Rs. 25,29,309 and Rs. 27,76,538, respectively during the previous year. The expenditure under Mysore City Improvements came to Rs. 2,78,315 as against Rs. 3,78,648 in the previous year and the expenditure under Bangalore City Improvements was Rs. 2,53,207 as against Rs. 3,04,603 in the previous year.

Owing to the failure of the election of a President in the Bangalore City in respect of which two chances were given, the Government appointed a whole-time President for a term of one year last December. In Mysore City the nominated President continued in office. A Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners

for the City Municipalities is now before the Legislative Council.

At the end of the year, there were 8 District and 77 Taluk Boards and 833 Village Panchayats. The Vice-Presidents of all the Boards were elected and the Presidents continued to be officials. The income and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 17,64,823 and Rs. 16,41,721 against Rs. 19,17,508 and Rs. 25,29,669, respectively, in the previous year.

Drinking Water Wells.—The total number of drinking water wells completed during the year in the rural parts of the State was 215 while the number of wells that are in various stages of progress was 858 estimated to cost Rs. 3,58,000. The total outlay incurred under this head from the funds placed at the disposal of District Boards in previous years came to Rs. 5,90,761. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been made available from State funds for the District Boards in the current year to expedite the progress in this direction, and it is hoped that it may be possible to give larger grants next year.

Miscellaneous.

Printing and Stationery.—The expenditure under Printing amounted to Rs. 1,71,271 as against Rs. 1,80,989 during the previous year, and the expenditure under stationery was Rs. 3,34,289 as against Rs. 2,96,775 last year. Orders have been issued to all departments to observe the strictest economy in the use of stationery and forms and vigorous measures have been taken to reduce expenditure under this head in the current year.

Census.—The results of the 1921 Census have now been tabulated and Part II of the Census Report containing the several imperial and provincial tables has been published. The final figures show that the population of the State rose by 3 per cent during the decennium from 5·8 millions in 1911 to 5·97 millions in 1921. The Malnad Districts of Kadur and Shimoga show decreases of 1·5 and 5·8 per cent respectively. There has been an increase of 78,000 in the number of literates as revealed by the Census. The number of literate men and women per thousand of the population rose from 112 and 13 in 1911 to 127 and 19 in 1921. The total number of persons supported by industries fell from 4·96 lakhs in 1911 to 4·85 lakhs in 1921. There was, however, an increase in the total number of persons depending upon commerce for their livelihood to the extent of 40,000. The

number of persons supported by agriculture rose from 4·2 to 4·7 millions and those supported by the professions from 81,000 to 96,000. The Census has emphasized the urgent need for increased activities in regard to the improvement of the conditions of life in the malnad and for a diversification of the occupations of the people by greater encouragement of rural industries.

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